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13 December 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

CIVILIANS SAID MAIN VICTIMS OF MPLA, UNITA FIGHTING

ABO21350 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Article by Jean Luc Porte]

[Text] Huambo, Central Angola, Dec 2 (AFP)--Each week brings new tragedies for Angola's Ovimbundu people, as dozens more are killed in the war between the government's armed forces (FAPLA) and the UNITA guerrilla army of Jonas Savimbi.

The Ovimbundu are the largest single ethnic group in the country, and its villagers have become hostages, suffering heavy casualties in the long drawn-out conflict between the ruling MPLA party and UNITA, the unsuccessful rivals in the post-independence struggle for power.

Mr Savimbi is himself a member of the Ovimbundu, and UNITA looks to them for support. UNITA guerrillas tend to carry out operations near to villages which have remained neutral in the conflict, seeking to provoke FAPLA forces into reprisal raids and thus swing the village behind them.

At the same time UNITA has systematically infiltrated the rural areas, triggering some heavy-handed treatment by FAPLA troops.

UNITA soldiers also launch revenge raids, attacking villages where government troops are entrenched and killing the inhabitants, including the women and children.

UNITA's objective is to create an infrastructure in the region so that its guerrillas can be supplied and armed by the local inhabitants. Both sides are trying to recruit the local youths.

One Soba, or traditional village chief, who along with 200 villagers had to move during a FAPLA raid into Katchiungo, formerly Bela Vista, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of here said: "As far as we are concerned, UNITA and FAPLA are the same thing."

"When the soldiers arrive in the villages we flee without asking which group they belong to," he said.

The Soba said he did not know what the fighting "in which the people are suffering greatly" was about. "We want peace, that is all," he said.

Thirteen-year-old Evaline Rosa said that she escaped when FAPLA arrived in her village on October 25, "the soldiers fired into the air to make us form a group then shot those who ran away," she said.

"My mother was killed along with three other people and I was wounded," she said, before rejoining her two brothers, the only survivors of the family.

The ruling MPLA has regrouped 200 local inhabitants from throughout the region to Suia Village, 40 kms northeast of here, to step up agricultural production.

When this correspondent arrived, the village had just been destroyed for the second time in a week by grenades.

In the first attack, four soldiers defending the village and four civilians were killed, and half the population was abducted by UNITA troops who burned down the houses.

The discouraged villagers asked the local commissioner to either provide better protection or move them out again. The nearest UNITA positions are only 500 meters (yards) away.

In Chikala Village, 37 kms (23 miles) east of here, in a region where UNITA cadres were trained by members of the Donde Protestant Mission, an old man said that UNITA "severely punishes those who refuse to give them food," and gave as an example a neighboring village where 40 villagers were hacked to death in a massacre.

"When UNITA enter a village, they enroll the boys, take away the women, and leave only the old people except for the witch doctors who are killed systematically," he said.

The local population lives in fear of UNITA's reprisal raids during which nobody is spared, except for a child who has the UNITA motif carved on his chest with a machete or people whose ears have been cut off by Mr Savimbi's soldiers.

"Their lives are worth less than cattle and these peasants, the best in Angola, are suffering intolerably," a religious worker said. All the inhabitants interviewed by this reporter called for a reconciliation between the two movements and an end to the massacres.

But observers in this region feared that the massacres might turn into genocide, as UNITA attempted to draw the MPLA into blind repression. And many MPLA cadres in Huambo region exasperated by ambushes and sabotage, said they favored a crackdown on villages collaborating with UNITA.

CSO: 3400/377

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORTS REPORTEDLY MORTGAGED--A disclosure by Angola that it has spent \$10,000m. on defence shows that it is deeply in debt to the Soviet Bloc, which supplies its military needs (writes Richard Wallis of Reuter). President Jose Eduardo dos Santos mentioned the figure in his speech on the seventh anniversary of independence. Gross Domestic Product in 1980, when oil prices were at their peak, was \$3,400m. The Defence Bill figure tends to confirm suspicions that Angola has had to mortgage its oil exports for years ahead to finance Soviet military support and maintain an estimated 18,000 to 25,000 Cuban troops. Angolan leaders have frequently complained that Cuba demands payment for its services in hard currency. President dos Santos mentioned the defence spending figure to explain why money could not be spent on improving the living conditions of the people, according to ANGOP, the official news agency. The official press has over the past few months carried several references to a drying-up of all but the most essential imports. The austerity appears to have been imposed by the government because of an acute shortage of foreign exchange. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3407, 22 Nov 82 p 3049]

DECLINE IN PORTUGUESE IMPORTS--Due to the drop in the price of oil on the world market, Portuguese exports to Angola have fallen from 50,319 tons, in the first 6 months of last year, to 15,079 tons during the same period this year. However, Portuguese imports from Angola have increased from 259.6 million escudos worth in 1981 to 847 million escudos worth this year. Portuguese exports to Angola included cotton goods, confections, medicines, shoes, books and soaps, while 80 percent of Angolan exports to Portugal consisted of coffee. [MB011326 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Dec 82 MB]

CSO: 3442/63

CHAD

SALIM REPORTS ON MISSION RESULTS OF TRIP TO SOUTH

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 7 Oct 82 pp 2-4

[Text] The commissioner for economy and commerce, Comrade Ali Salim, who conducted an important awareness-raising mission in the south of the country, returned to Ndjamena on Tuesday. The delegation toured the five prefectures of the southern part of the country for several days. It brought a message of peace and unity from the president of the CCFAN [Northern Armed Forces Command Council], Comrade Hissein Habre, to the populations who have joined the national cause. In an interview which he gave yesterday to the RNT [Canadian National Radio] Comrade Ali Salim reported on the results of this awareness-raising campaign.

Following the changes which have lately taken place in the south--the commissioner for economy recalled--Comrade Hissein Habre, president of the CCFAN and head of state, sent a mission to raise the awareness of the population. The idea of sending such mission arose from the special situation under which our brothers from that region have lived in recent years. They were cut off from the rest of the country and nobody gave them objective information regarding the political situation in Chad. There is no longer a barrier between the inhabitants of the north and those of the south. Therefore all the conditions needed to speak the same language, and to start the process of national reconstruction, have been satisfied. The awareness-raising committee thought it useful to organize mass meetings among the populations and to have direct talks with cadres and prominent citizens so that all social strata become better informed, Comrade Ali Salim explained. Following many meetings of this kind, the delegation was pleased to see that the populations visited were willing to go along with the policy advocated by the State Council. The results of this awareness-raising campaign are very encouraging despite the fact that the Permanent Committee had been bombarding the inhabitants of some localities with its ideas.

The commissioner then talked about the situation in industrial plants which are again running and working full time. From now on, taxes paid by these plants will allow the government to meet some of its expenditures. As for coexistence between the FAN [Northern Armed Forces] and the FAT [Chadian Armed Forces]--something described as impossible by the world press--Comrade Ali Salim pointed out that the two armed forces carried out a joint action which resulted in winning over all the southern prefectures. The newly achieved goal is the

result of their joint effort. They are aware of what remains to be done to bring the Chadian people to regain their total independence. For all these reasons, both armies must strive hand in hand towards peace and unity.

The exchange of embraces between friends meeting after several years of separation are proof of the bonds of friendship and brotherhood existing between fellow-citizens.

The head of the delegation also gave his views on the complaints made by people with whom he spoke. He said that social issues were often predominant in the discussions. The reason for this is that civil servants live on just their salaries. They are entitled to it but there is a fact which government employees must understand. The Council of State has only been in power a short time. In that short period, it cannot possibly correct all the inadequacies created by several years of bad administration. Quite a considerable effort has been made to pay a month's salary. This unfaltering effort goes on to satisfy the needs of every civil servant in all regions without distinction. (Chad Press Agency).

8796

CSO: 3419/90

THINGS SAID TO BE GOING NOT TOO BADLY IN SOUTH

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by special correspondent J.-C. Pomonti: "The Restoration of Unity in Chad"]

[Excerpts] Moundou--Pistols slung across their backs or Kalashnikovs under their arms, they sit around a low table on armchairs or living room sofas, a beer or an orange soda in front of them, awkwardly, as they are used to removing their shoes before stretching out on a carpet around cups of tea. They are small, thin, badly shaven, dressed in a motley of clothes, without any insignia showing their rank.

At the end of the rainy season Moundou, in the heart of southern Chad, once more has luxuriant vegetation which will burn under the sun in a few months, or be burned by peasants so that they can graze their flocks. In front of the huts the corn is high, and the cotton crop in the rural areas will not be harvested for several weeks. The green, smiling south seems even stranger to the new arrivals because they do not speak its languages, and often speak broken French. Used to the arid north, they feel ill at ease and out of place. They have never seen so much wealth--everything is relative--or so much nonchalance.

Akouma Ali is there, the local chief of staff of the FAN (Northern Armed Forces), as well as Barkai, his aide, and three other combattants. Hissein Habré's men have won the war in Chad. They are called "Gorans" after the language they speak, which is widely spoken in parts of the north and east of the country. They come from the "rocky country." They have their epic. Since the 1979 massacres, the south was practically cut off from the rest of the country, and lived by its own means, closer to Garoua, in Cameroon, or Bossangoa, in Central Africa, than to Ndjamena. They lived under the protection of Colonel Kamougue--here they just speak of the "colonel"--and his political-business group, the famous "permanent committee," which tore itself apart in the end. The colonel's FAT, the Chadian Armed Forces, were the law.

Members of the FAT who joined who joined the FAN in increasingly large numbers helped the latter conquer the south. In less than 2 months, Moundou, the southern capital, headquarters of the "permanent committee," fell (on 4 September) almost without a fight. Since then, Chadians have been finding or re-finding themselves. One of them is more aware of this than others:

Captain Bechir, a French-trained officer who joined the FAT, who wears stripes on his canvas uniform, but who is from the north, from Biltine to be exact. He is a Moslem. He is also a Goran. Appointed commander of the region after the fall of Moundou, he acts as an intermediary between the "combattants" and the civilian authorities appointed by Hissein Habré, southerners who opposed Kamougue.

Chadians from the north and south are getting to know each other again. It is not easy. The office of Radio Moundou is just a small, dilapidated house in which a makeshift studio--with only one microphone--has been set up; its air conditioner does not work, "due to interference," during broadcasting hours: 6-9 am and 4-6:30 pm. Radio-Moundou, after insulting Hissein Habré volubly for years, now sings his praises. The small team of reporters remains the same. In general, the administration has stayed in office, as in Ndjama. There are traces of fighting in Moundou, near Mr Thomsen's house; where the "hunting hotels"--always closed--are located, on the river, and the two houses of the "permanent committee," one of which was reserved for Kamougue. But this fighting was at the beginning of June, when the FAT and the "permanent committee"--divided above all by their views about the expediency of negotiating with Hissein Habré or not--had a little battle for positions. The damage is not serious.

A little less than a month after the FAN's arrival, the reconciliation is marking time. "They must leave," shouted the high school students who had come for their baccalaureat examinations, about the "combattants." They are above all fed up with these "empty" years, without examinations due to the state of confusion; and they dream--with their diploma in their pockets--of going abroad. The Gorans would undoubtedly not understand this aspiration to social status, following the example of the whites, who are more numerous in the south, with its plantations. They would readily do without forks and knives handed to them at the prefect's residence, another southerner rallied to the cause and who was liberated from prison by FAN. After 3 years of separation covering the flight of the southerners of N'Djamena and the massacre of thousands of Gorans in the south, the rift remains enormous. "For 3 years, Kamougue and Radio Moundou described Hissein Habré as a devil," a witness explains. There is a noticeable climate of mistrust. It is conducive to the most incredible rumors. It has been said, for example, that Kamougue told Radio Israel that he would have Moundou bombed, on Saturday, 25 September, by four Jaguar fighters. The market was empty 2 hours earlier than usual. Of course, nothing happened. It is also said that at the headquarters of the "permanent committee" no one dares enter the colonel's office, where he is said to have left his helmet and a bottle of pink champagne--his favorite drink--beside a note saying "Don't touch anything, I shall come back." "Ridiculous!" scoffs Captain Bechir.

There have been some "smudges," the prefect admits. The "combattants" (another name for the FAN) took the last vehicles. They no longer have the right to carry arms in town as of 23 September, so as to avoid incidents. All the same, most of the extortion going on is done by the FAT.

The population, inevitably, took advantage of events to loot the homes abandoned by people who fled to the brush. Nevertheless, the southern capital does not give the impression of being on the alert. In view of the animosity

accumulated over the years, things are not going too badly in a city whose life revolves around its brewery--the very popular Gala beer--, its oil mill, and the warehouses of Chad Cotton, whose thousands of locally paid salaries touch most of the population, indirectly affecting the large African family. Factories and the agro-industrial center were strictly respected, even protected, when necessary, by the FAN.

With little fighting and a minimum of abuse, the south was captured under conditions which spell an undeniable success for Hissein Habré; his African peers cannot accuse him of making himself master of Chad at any price. The calmness which seems to reign in the brush bears witness to this. The barricades have been removed from the main roads, which are in even worse condition, as they have not been maintained for 3 years. In Kamougue's time, there were no less than 160 of them on the Sarh-Moundou axis alone; militias; gendarmes, soldiers, and policemen have in turn levied their tolls on trucks carrying goods and on brush-taxis carrying passengers.

In general, the intrigues perpetrated by the "permanent committee" were more or less equivalent--no need to say more--to those of Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) in Ndjamen. Over a period of 3 years, officials and teachers were only paid 2-1/2 months of salary and, three times, indemnities equal to half a month. Funds extorted from large companies or collected in the form of "taxes" ended up mainly in private hands. The system was on its last legs; proof of this was the collusion the FAN benefited from, despite its terrible reputation.

In Dobara, one of the many villages along the western Logone, about 50 km from Moundou, peasants have taken in relatives who fled the town, or "children"--that is what young people are called--who were soldiers under Kamougue and defected, apparently abandoning the military career permanently. It seems peaceful there. On 26 September, a few blows of a hammer on a huge truck brake drum announced that mass was about to be held in the very modest chapel--bricks made of earth, the roof made of sheet metal and floor made of pressed earth--built by the villagers. Everyone brings his or her own seat there. People have followed events on the radio. Some people fled from the village, then returned. No one has ever seen a "combattant" here.

Mass, spoken in n'gambaye, the regional language, is danced and sung to the sound of a tam-tam. "We accept the man who governs well," says a catechist, "so that all Chadians may go forward together."

There was "intoxication" in the south, as Ndjamen tirelessly repeats. Was Colonel Kamougue on the verge of proclaiming a "cotton republic," which would have precipitated the advance of the FAN and members of the FAT who had rallied to their side? It is impossible to know now. The colonel was willing to make a deal with anyone--perhaps even the Libyans--to hold onto "his" south, and was obliged to flee when disaster overcame him. The people who were formerly "administered" are obviously not easily reassured. They have been very frightened and they are waiting for guarantees about their future.

This is still apparent in Sarh, the second largest agglomeration in the region, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, not far from which a sugar company,

Sonasut, has established a factory and cane sugar plantations; it permanently employs 1,500 people (3,000 at the height of the season). Kamougue came from this place, like the late Tombalbaye, whose "palace"--an unpractical and dilapidated building--is occupied by the new prefect, who happens to be the former security chief of the first president of Chad. One eats around a buffet there. The silver comes from Christofle's, the furniture is fake Louis XVI or fake Empire. Hundreds of frogs have their siesta in the swimming pool.

In Sarh, like in Moundou, mixed brigades have been established to maintain order--to prevent southerners from settling their disputes themselves, and to control the conduct of the "combattants." In Sarh, the FAN chief of staff is even said to have called his men together one day and threatened them with summary execution if they committed a felony. Since then, life has come back to normal slowly but fairly surely. Agricultural concerns will be able to resume production in the south. According to the first estimates, cotton production will increase from 70,000 tons in 1982 to 80,000 next year. Sonasut also intends to produce 22,000 tons of sugar in 1983, enough to almost cover domestic consumer demand, as opposed to 18,000 tons this year.

The restoration of confidence is still at the mercy of some incident--which rumor would quickly enlarge and distort--but it can also be accelerated by certain measures. For example, once security conditions permit, housing the FAN and FAT in barracks outside the cities. Then, resuming education; the baccalaureat examinations have already taken place. Finally, paying officials their salaries. "If Hissein pays the civil service," they say in Moundou, "he will have won definitively." Then the Logone "cotton republic" would just be the memory of a mirage.

9855

CSO: 3419/123

BRIEFS

TWO CANADIAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Charles Lapointe, Canadian minister of state for external relations, left Libreville last Saturday [9 October] after a 6-day visit to our country. That morning, the chief of Canadian diplomacy signed two agreements in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The first deals with a village water project and the second with preliminary studies on the building of premises to house the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Prior to that, Mr Lapointe was successively received in audience by ministers Jean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou (economy and finance) and Augustin Hervé-Akendengue (state and mixed economy enterprises) temporarily acting as minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. He also met with First Deputy Prime Minister Georges Rawiri. The two men examined Canada's participation in the construction of the Trans-Gabonese Railroad. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Oct 82 p 1] 8796

MAKAYA ON OFFICIAL JOURNAL--I no longer know what is important. The other day, the problem of the OFFICIAL JOURNAL was dealt with in a cavalier manner by the program "The RTG [Gabonese Radio and Television] Files." It seems that this very important publication has not been published since 1975. This means that since then government documents have been kept some way or other. The reasons put forward to explain the collapse of that institution are the lack of a national printing office and of competent personnel. I am very surprised to hear an official state so bluntly that the local printing shops are too expensive to produce the state journal. If that is the case why doesn't the government provide the means to run its own service? And why is it that for 7 years that same government has been paying personnel who does not render any service? Under these circumstances how can official documents be kept so that all citizens are judiciously informed? Here is a serious problem deserving our full attention. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 9-10 Oct 82 p 1] 8796

MINERAL PROSPECTING--A team of geological prospectors from the Ogooue Mining Company (COMILOG) based in Moanda, province of Haut-Ogooue, has been in the department of Haute-Louetsi since 10 September this year prospecting for mineral deposits. The team consists of two geologists, Messrs Nziengui and Azzibrouk, and the chief of the COMILOG's prospection division, Mr Delorme. According to the latter, their mission is to find out whether or not there are mineral resources in the Mbigou region. So far, they've had no evidence allowing them to determine whether there are deposits or not due to the weathering of the soil and difficulties to access the forest in the area. Similar prospectations are conducted in other parts of the Republic of Gabon, mostly in regions where they have already found indications of deposits, Delorme concluded. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 12 Oct 82 p 2] 8796

MADAGASCAR

JAPANESE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Three new agreements for cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and Japan were signed yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Minister Christian Remi Richard and Ambassador Kazuhiko Furusawa.

The first involves a contract to supply 45,000 tons of rice to Madagascar, concluded last March and thus implemented by one of the agreements signed yesterday.

The shipment has already arrived safely in port. As is the case with most trade deals of this type with Japan, the cost of around 4 billion francs will be payable after a grace period of 10 years through payments staggered from 1992 to 2012 with an interest rate of 2 to 3 percent per year. In short, this is almost a gift, since 65 percent of the sale price is registered internationally as official aid for development from Japan. An original form of assistance. The normal price paid by the Japanese Treasury to the Japanese farmers for the contract is triple the price proposed to the Malagasy government, in other words 13 billion francs. Other similar contracts for 28,000 tons of rice have been concluded in the past.

The second agreement involves a gift of 3,000 tons of rice, representing a total value of 525 million francs. The cost of transportation from Japan to the Malagasy ports is being borne by the Japanese. A similar arrangement has already been made in past years for around 6,000 tons of rice. In short, as far as rice is concerned, since 1973 the Japanese Treasury has given us close to 23 billion francs in assistance, representing some 80,000 tons of this staple of primary importance to Madagascar.

Finally, the third and last agreement signed yesterday involves a 440 million franc credit intended for the purchase of insecticides by Madagascar as part of the program to increase food production. Here again, let us recall that 3 years ago Japan made a gift of more than 1.09 billion francs in fertilizers, farm equipment and insecticides. In other words, the agreements signed yesterday are extremely important not only due to their value, but also and especially due to their usefulness to us citizens of Madagascar and to our country's development.

The warmth of the remarks made by Minister Christian Remi Richard in Madagascar to Ambassador Kazuhiko Furusawa and through him to Japan will thus be understood. In his short speech, the head of our diplomatic corps stressed "the originality and the significance of Japanese assistance to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar." The Japanese diplomat was pleased to emphasize that "Japan, a nation devoted to Peace, feels that it is an important and international duty for it to extend its economic cooperation to the Third World. Japan's official aid to development amounts to more than \$3 billion per year and is the third largest fund after the United States and West Germany. Thirty percent of the funds in question are distributed through various UN and other international organizations' assistance programs, while the remaining 70 percent are intended for bilateral agreements."

Forty-five African nations currently maintain bilateral relations with Japan. "But," stressed His Ambassadorship to Mr Christian Remi Richard in Antananarivo yesterday, "I am pleased to assure you that Madagascar is among the few favored countries who benefit from the maximum assistance from my country." Indeed, Japanese aid to Madagascar will soon reach \$100 million.

Minister Christian Remi Richard also stressed yesterday that his numerous meetings with the Japanese diplomat were always to sign "very important agreements." In other words, current relations between Japan and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar are excellent. The Japanese conditions in the first agreement are termed by the minister himself as "the most advantageous credits."

Mr Christian Remi Richard also emphasized some characteristic trait of our cooperation.

Having experienced great growth over these last few years, our cooperation is proof that countries with different sociopolitical systems can work together for the advent of a more just society in which man, and every man, can flourish.

Furthermore, cooperation with Japan effectively occurs in all the key sectors of the Malagasy economy. It has enabled Madagascar to provide itself with numerous extremely modern facilities: the animal breeding center at Antsiranana (gift of 1.4 billion francs); development of subterranean water supplies in the south (gift of 1.4 billion francs); development of deepsea fishing (gift of 1.4 billion francs); installation of microwave networks in the north and the south; the Namorona dam--to which are to be added the granting of credit for 20,000 tons of rice recently and 45,000 tons today.

As for the Japanese ambassador, he was astonished yesterday "that the Malagasy are not interested in a rice growing apprenticeship in Japan through the organization of Japanese farmer's cooperatives and the facilities they receive from the government." Before saying that his country had "no political aims with regard to Madagascar" and that its cooperation is "sincere," he noted, for example, that last year the Japanese/Malagasy trade balance was more than \$20 million in Madagascar's favor, and that despite the international economic crisis which also prevails in its country, Tokyo is trying to maintain and increase its "economic cooperation."

KAMUZU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DESCRIBED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Simon Mhone: "Jumbo Size Airport Blessing to Capital"]

[Excerpts] Lilongwe--If you had told a Lilongwe resident 10 years ago that jumbo jets would be landing in largely bush town, he would have looked at you and told you in the face--"you're insane."

The point here is that on January 1, seven years ago, Lilongwe was declared Malawi's new capital city.

And seven years ago, that place, where the Kamuzu International Airport now stands, was a bush.

The Airport is located about 30 kilometres from the heart of the Capital City and in the northern end of Lilongwe District but borders with Lumbadzi Area, a trading centre in Dowa District.

Most of the new International Airport staff residential quarters are at Lumbadzi, just a few kilometres away from the Kasungu Road.

Construction work, which started in 1978 and completed last year, was carried out by both local and international contractors such as Nello Teer of North Carolina, USA, Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan, Tachwa Construction of South Korea and W. and C. French (Malawi).

Limited with several Malawian firms as sub-contractors of the project.

The new international airport is constructed to international class "A" standard in accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) recommendations, said officials.

The airport's total cost at K80 million, is more than double or treble that of any other single project in the transportation sector of the country's economy.

The facilities, needless to add, are of international standards.

The runway is 3,540 metres long and the runway carriage is 45 metres wide.

These facilities along with others make the airport capable of handling all types of aircraft including the jumbo jets and the DC-10 aircraft, the chairman of Air Malawi Limited said in a briefing to reporters in Blantyre last March, when he announced the

move of the airlines operational base from the old Lilongwe Airport to the Kamuzu International Airport.

He said the airport apron is designed to accommodate five to 12 jets and initially some 500 passengers will be handled at a time, he added.

The airport was built to withstand weight of any type of aircraft till the end of this century and besides being wide enough, the

runway is at least 0.61 metres (2 feet) thick from top to its foundation, the Airline's Chairman said in dismissing as incorrect allegations that the new airport was built on swampy ground and that it would sink once in use.

It has been pointed out before that the government's decision to re-locate Malawi's International Airport at Lilongwe, is also part of the country's national and regional development policy centred on the move of the capital which is aimed at securing a more equitable distribution of economic activity.

Therefore, the introduction

of the airport to the landing of the first inter-continental flight from London by a British Airways Limited this week, as announced by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, make the whole airport development project a reality.

The Ministry's statement said Chileka would still continue handling unscheduled and regional flights until they are phased out and transferred to Kamuzu International Airport at a later date.

The airport, which ranks among the best equipped in Africa, in terms of facilities and passenger-comfort, was financed with loans from the African Development Bank (ADB), an international bank consortium headed by Chase Manhattan Bank of the United States, the Japanese and the Netherlands Governments as well as locally raised funds.

The introduction of the inter-continental flights will definitely affect other industries such as the hotel and tourism.

MAURITIUS

NEW DIRECTOR OF MGI INTERVIEWED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Sep 82 p 5

[Interview with Uttama Bissoondoyal, new director of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, by Judex Acking]

[Text] Uttama Bissoondoyal is the new director of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute [MGI] and here is an interview with him. Listening to the man and reading what he says one can form a clear idea of what that institute was until now and what he plans to do with it. He promises to introduce innovations within the next 12 months and he can do it providing he is given the necessary means. One must hope that this will be for the good of the entire Mauritian community eager for a culture based on sharing and opening up to universal knowledge ("I do not believe in cultural self-reliance"), he tells us.

[Question] You have accepted an appointment which is of a political nature and, therefore, insecure. Aren't you taking a risk?

[Answer] In a sense it is a risk, but it is also a challenge. Worrying over job security is something normal for working people in our days. I made this decision because I think that in this job, in contrast with my purely educational duties in the MIE [Mauritius Institute of Education], I will be able to participate more actively in the cultural life of the country. Is my appointment a political one? Certainly, insofar as I was selected. But I would like to think that the government chose me not because I support this or that political line, but by using independence as their only criterion. I am satisfied that such was the case as far as both the government and I are concerned. And this independence is what I would like to be able to exercise to the full.

[Question] What has the institute achieved so far?

[Answer] I will say that its achievements are many and varied and that they have had a definite impact on the cultural life in various spheres such as dance, music, languages, education, research... Unfortunately, in recent years, the MGI has been too closely identified with a regime the fate

of which everybody knows and, as a result, many people only see the negative balance. The institute is to blame for this because it made no effort to publicize its achievements.

[Question] What do you think of your new professional environment?

[Answer] My duties are basically administrative but I will try to expand them to include cultural development work as well. As for the things that happened in the institute under my predecessor, I will say that some of them will probably result in some people demanding an inquiry. Personally, I think that if an inquiry takes place it is not for the new director to conduct it because he cannot be both judge and interested party. I think that the inquiry should be entrusted to somebody who has no connection with the institute. However, my personal views on the matter of conducting an inquiry of this type, here or elsewhere, are quite different. I am more in favor of a reorganization which, by the way, could lead to condemning the irregularities and demanding that they be corrected. Therefore, I refuse to see only one side of the situation, an attitude which could threaten the very existence of this institution. Whether we like it or not, several of our institutions have been affected in one way or other by the lack of moral standards characterizing the former regime.

[Question] A few weeks ago, the minister of culture said right here that his government was determined not to change in any way the specific Indian character of the MGI although it will participate in the process of opening up to other cultures. What will happen under your directorship?

[Answer] There is no denying that a Mauritian culture exists but much remains to be done before that culture becomes a complete one and before it acquires deep roots in its various components. "He who knows his Bible alone does not know his Bible even [in English] [as published] said the 19th century English writer Matthew Arnold. From the historical viewpoint, the development of culture in Mauritius amounts to a vertical phenomenon, a compartmentalization. Teaching was conducted in European languages and the resulting culture was deeply marked by this fact which had a strong influence even on the African culture--although it did not lose its own identity--and up to a point on the Indian culture. Now it is time to promote these cultures without neglecting the others. This is why I will suggest to the government that Chinese and Hindi studies be introduced from the viewpoint of language and civilizations. We also plan to adopt a "composite approach" in the teaching of music from grade 1 to grade 3 which will make it possible to study Indian, African and European music. Opening up to other cultures, if not to all cultures, is imperative but one must be careful not to be assimilated. Gandhi's entire work bears witness to that interpenetration with respect for the specific character. It is fortunate that his name be associated with this institute and it is important for the institute and the island of Mauritius as a whole to be inspired by him.

[Question] It has been reported that the government wants to recognize the independence of the MGI and of other institutions. What will really happen?

[Answer] I think that I can say that the ministry will not interfere in the daily running of the institute. I also think that this was not so under the previous government which was somewhat reticent in the matter of languages. Apart from that, it must be mentioned that we are obliged to conform with the government's overall cultural policy as regards the way in which the institute is run. Therefore our action will conform with its philosophy. Specifically this means that any decisions adopted in one sphere or other will be of a political nature. The parties involved will decide how that independence is achieved.

From the viewpoint of activities, we shall expand the activities of the School of Fine Arts, the School of Indian Music and Dance to which I think that we must associate drama because the three elements are inseparable in the context of Indian art. The activities of these departments and the activities of the Institute's Secondary School, on the one hand, and of the School of African, Oriental and African studies, on the other, will conform to the letter of the charter regulating the MGI. That charter says that it must be an institution to promote the cultures of our ancestors and to provide general education.

For my part, I also would like for the MGI to have a regional advocacy which could turn it into a center of Indian or oriental culture in this part of the world where countries have certain affinities and certain needs similar to ours. Following the example of the La Reunion University Center (soon to become the French University of the Indian Ocean), the institute could offer courses in a number of subjects to a given level and further studies could then be continued in the universities of India.

[Question] To what extent will the institute be engaged in cultural cooperation between Mauritius Island and India? What does the institute expect from it?

[Answer] A cooperation agreement already exists and Mrs Indira Gandhi's recent visit has emphasized its importance. As a matter of fact the MGI is in a favored position regarding cultural exchanges between the two countries. I am thinking about what we can gain in terms of art education for our artists who suffer from insularity and from lack of contacts with the outside world. We could try to secure admissions in centers of advanced education such as the Center for the Performing Arts of Bombay or similar institutions in Calcutta and elsewhere. Contacts must be established and we will do it because I believe that much will be achieved in the coming year be it in the sphere of music, dance or in other activities.

I am also very interested in religious education and religious practice, mostly Hinduism. In that connection I advocate the creation of a Hindu Theological Institute [HTI] completely independent from the MGI which, as it should be noted, is a non religious institution but which could perhaps be associated to it in some way. That type of institute is, in my opinion, very necessary for Hinduism where splits exists due to the lack of coordination between its philosophy and reality. The mission of the HTI would be manifold: to train priests of all languages in an ashram--institution similar to the

Catholic or Anglican seminaries--, to agree on a practice which now takes many forms; to inform about the religious practices in other countries; to establish the manner in which the congregation should practice because as noted by a Christian fiction writer, the great advantage of the Hindu religion lies in its "individualism" which I also see as its weakness.

[Question] Finally, let us return to the question of the MGI's integration into the artistic life of Mauritius and outline specific possibilities of training, contributions and so on.

[Answer] Let us take the plastic arts as an example. The institute must have a museum as established by its charter. It will have one. There we could exhibit the works of our painters and sculptors, young and adult. Its School of Fine Arts could be a meeting place for workshops and discussions among artists. Much could also be done in the sphere of dissemination of our accomplishments. I am thinking of the future activities of the Extra Mural Department of the institute which has the task of making our achievements known. With assistance from India and from the UNESCO, we could organize international seminars on Indian, Chinese and African immigration in the area. In the sphere of printing, we plan to increase the output of our printshop in collaboration with the Indian Ocean Printing House (which will soon publish a bilingual edition, in English and Hindi, of Li, of Dev Virah Sawmy) and to release recordings in Telegu, Bhojpuri and so on. Finally, the Extra Mural Department has initiated talks with the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Company] to decide on how to work together.

8796

CSO: 3419/86

SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS ISSUES STRESSES NEED FOR SOLIDARITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] "It is necessary to understand that it is man by himself, by his work who transforms nature and society and that it was man himself who created religion," said the chief of the Ideological Work Department of the Party in Maputo, Jose Fanequisso Lessane, speaking to the participants of the first seminar on religious issues.

Religious action and influence which make complex the political situation in Maputo and party members' attitudes toward it are some of the matters taken up at the seminar.

The seminar, attended by party members of the grass-roots organizations, has as its main objectives to analyze the political situation in the neighborhoods of the capital and to find ways to mobilize for action in preparation for the Fourth Party Congress.

At the same time those present must be given the knowledge that would allow them to win over politically those citizens who, unwittingly, are destabilized or misled by religious sects.

"Administrative measures do not work. We cannot act administratively to confront religion. In the first place we must ask how is it that the religious phenomenon achieved such strength? We must struggle so as to rapidly change minds," said Jose Lessane.

In this connection he pointed to literacy and schooling of the population as fundamental actions because only the prevalence of science, increase of knowledge and correct interpretation of natural phenomena can give man the understanding of nature and the world.

"Only by linking political work to increasing scientific knowledge will it be possible to solve the problem, because this means that the person consciously becomes free and becomes a participant in the process of changing society. It is necessary to understand that it is man himself, by his work, who changes nature and society, and it was man himself who created religion," he said.

Each Member of Society Must Be a Brother to Others

A document proposing actions by grass-roots party organizations and by mass democratic organizations presented for study at the seminar states:

"During the struggle for national liberation the problem of each member of society was the problem of everyone. Births, marriages, celebrations and death represented happiness or sorrow for everyone. In the history of national reconstruction there were initiatives but they were immediately crushed by accusing them of being religious ideas."

Although there have been certain errors, it is important to recognize within these initiatives those that are correct and it is among these latter that the work carried out by members of the GD [Mobilizing Groups] and the ODM cells is outstanding.

In cases of birth, illness and death, members of each community must give support, with all the means at their disposal, to lessen the burden that the person involved suffers.

The OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], for example, must promote health education among pregnant women, support the expectant mother with layettes and domestic work in accordance with the needs of the family in question.

In marriages, a collection should be undertaken for the purchase of a gift and food, and support given for the organization of suitable marriage festivities.

In the case of illness, it should be impressed upon the patient that he should seek help at a hospital and to take him there if necessary. After the patient has been admitted to the hospital he should be visited by members of the neighborhood until he is released.

When there is death, neighborhood organizations should send a commission to find out the needs of the affected family and mobilize the necessary support. The mourning period should be accompanied by members of the grass-roots organizations for which it will appoint a group of persons from the place of residence.

11634

CSO: 3442/31

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR RADIO OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Excerpt] "Journalism is a decisive weapon in the economic development of a country. In Mozambique we verified that there is a permanent link between the journalist and the people in various sectors of activity," said Fred Gunzel, the director of foreign relations of Berlin Radion (GDR), to our reporter. Gunzel returned to his country yesterday after a working visit of about 1 month to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Fred Gunzel, who has been a journalist for over 30 years, together with his colleague Ulrich Kunzmann, the literary consultant of the radio theater department, taught a course on economic journalism in Maputo for about 1 month.

The course was sponsored by the National Journalists Organization (ONJ) in collaboration with the Journalists Association of the GDR, and was conducted with the participation of professionals of various national information media and persons from state organizations connected to the information media.

Speaking about the course, Fred Gunzel said that he saw with great satisfaction very friendly relations among the participants indicating good relations between the peoples of Mozambique and Germany.

"The course allowed us to have an experience based on practice which will be useful for conducting other courses that will be given in the future. The results were positive, considering that this was a first-time experience," stressed Professor Gunzel.

He added that during the course some working visits to some industrial firms in Maputo were organized, which permitted German journalists to "get to know the real Mozambican situation and the efforts made by workers toward the economic growth of the country."

Asked about the results of the tests given at the end of the course, German journalist Fred Gunzel said that "the participants showed great enthusiasm for their profession and in this aspect the results were satisfactory."

Photo-Journalism Next Year

Asked to comment on the cooperation between the National Journalists Organization and its counterpart in the GDR, Fred Gunzel said that next year a course in photo-journalism will be given in Maputo.

This course, he added, will be taught by photo-journalists from the GDR with great experience in that work. The course will be sponsored by the GDR Journalists Association in collaboration with its Mozambican counterpart. Photo reporters of the national information media will participate in this course.

Next month GDR journalists will arrive in Mozambique to work in the organization of the editorial staffs of RPM information organs.

These journalists, connected with the newspapers of the Free German Youth [FDJ], are also members of the Association of Information Professionals of the German Democratic Republic.

11635

CSO: 3442/30

MOZAMBIQUE

'VOFA' SAYS RESISTANCE TO REACH CABO DELGADO IN 1983

MB021340 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique
1700 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Cabo Delgado Province has always been regarded by the Maputo rulers and party leaders as the safest region. The important contribution made by the Makonde people in the struggle for the liberation of Mozambique and the incorporation of many Makonde in FRELIMO's military hierarchy should have guaranteed the government and the party tranquillity and safety in that region. The Makonde people have been waiting patiently for the realization of promises made by FRELIMO during the war against the colonial regime. In the last 4 years, the Makonde people have been getting more and more desperate in view of the Maputo communist government's inability to run the country and its failure to fulfill the party's promises. Three governors have already served in Cabo Delgado Province, sent in a desperate attempt to find a course of action acceptable to the Makonde population. No positive results have been achieved despite the changes that have been introduced. For a long time, Cabo Delgado Province was without a governor since nobody wanted to assume responsibility for the fulfillment of promises FRELIMO had failed to carry out.

The party and the government are trying to launch a campaign to discredit the Mozambique National Resistance among the Makonde people in order to prevent the latter from supporting the resistance. FRELIMO agents and lackeys are spreading lies, saying that the Mozambique National Resistance is tribal-oriented and refuses to accept Makonde people in its ranks. There are Makonde cadres in the resistance, and their presence will be increased next year as soon as our forces reach Cabo Delgado province.

The Makonde population is Mozambican, and as such it is entitled to take part in the struggle against oppression and exploitation by a clique in the service of Soviet imperialism. The Makonde people are anticommunist and strongly adhere to their African traditions, two things for which the Mozambique National Resistance is struggling. The Makonde people are highly nationalistic and refuse to beg for employment or to be forced to buy abroad the essential commodities they need.

The resistance's struggle is not one of the Sena, Ndau, Manyika, Shangane, Ronga, Macua or Ajaua people alone; it is a struggle of Mozambicans, and the Makonde people are Mozambican. The resistance is present in the Muêda Plateau, and it expects to launch the revolt against Maputo's puppets, lackeys and their bosses at the first opportunity. Victory will be ours--of all Mozambicans.

CSO: 3442/63

MOZAMBIQUE

'VOFA' ON MACHEL'S REQUEST FOR ZIMBABWEAN AID

MB301215 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique
1700 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In an unexpected visit, Samora Machel showed up in Harare to request even more military aid from Zimbabwe after the resistance had once again destroyed the pipeline. This visit, which the news reports described as unexpected, served to mark the date for the release of the Portuguese nationals who had been captured in Mafoga. The Portuguese could have been released before, but our intelligence services had warned us about Machel's visit to Zimbabwe. Thus, we decided to postpone the prisoners' release to celebrate the visit of the head of the Maputo communist government to that country. We could not miss the opportunity provided by Machel's boasting and bragging in Harare. We proved that we live in liberated areas through which we can walk with men, women and children, all the way to the Zimbabwean border.

While Samora Machel was telling Mugabe that he had the situation under control, the telephone might have rung and Robert Mugabe might have been informed by the Chipinga police station that the Mozambique national resistance had once again released prisoners across the border. Mugabe would have reported the event to Machel, thus forcing him to stop his gibberish and to instead admit that he is in trouble and needs assistance.

This time, the pipeline was not destroyed in the uninhabited areas, impossible to protect, as often argued by the Maputo communist government. The explosion occurred between Beira and Dondo, that is to say 15 km from the country's second largest city.

However, not everything is disastrous for Machel. After heavy fighting in the Tacuane mountains, resistance forces were forced to withdraw due to shortages of ammunition. As a result of the confusion during the fighting, a Bulgarian couple managed to escape. It is certain that Machel is going to use the two Bulgarians to stage yet another propaganda campaign in the Maputo radio and newspapers.

Tea will be scarce in Mozambique because thousands of tons were burned and production has dropped, while the roads have been cut. As a result, tea cannot be exported. However, Machel has the Bulgarians to make good the loss he suffered and he will do all he can to make people forget about everything that is happening in the country. Maybe the Bulgarians will convince their government to send a few kilos of tea, so that there will be no shortage of this precious drink in the pantry at Machel's palace.

Both the Bulgarian Government and the relatives of those who are in our hands will be surprised to find out that these people are alive, since FRELIMO propaganda often accuses the so-called bandits of killing everybody. Whatever stories the FRELIMO propaganda wishes to fabricate, the fact is that the so-called bandits did not kill their prisoners, not even during the withdrawal. Furthermore, one must also stress the point that Machel's troops did not take the opportunity to liquidate the two Marxist-Leninist comrades and then accuse the resistance of being responsible, as is common practice. We still do not know if the Bulgarians have been transported to Quelimane alive, since they are Marxist-Leninist expatriates. Another possibility is that they have fallen in the hands of Political Commissar Abel (Assekala), highly skilled in the heroic task of shooting a man in the neck to protect the party's image. It could be that Abel (Assekala) was busy killing other people in other provinces. Our listener must bear in mind that Abel (Assekala) is the commissar of death who killed Joana Simeao, Uria Simango, Paulo Gumane, Rev Gwengere and others whose crime had been to oppose Machel's Marxism-Leninism.

Let us forget about the Bulgarians and return to Machel's visit to Harare. More aid than what has already been granted is not enough. [Words indistinct] Machel is unable to protect the pipeline and he needs to request the intervention of foreign troops to control a country which is not theirs.

The people have taken possession of what belongs to them. It is necessary to recruit foreign troops so that the country again becomes property of the Maputo Communist Government and the people are forced to obey Machel's orders.

Will the Zimbabwean Government accept an increase in the number of conscripts for its expeditionary army in order to keep the FRELIMO regime in power? We believe that we have been quite clear on this matter. We have nothing to add to what we have said in the past. We still believe that the Mugabe government respects certain principles of human dignity. It has been in Zimbabwe that we have released foreigners who have come to a country at war, and whom we are forced to evacuate before they are hit in the crossfire. We would not like to change our minds, but this depends on what Mugabe decides.

CSO: 3442/63

TEA PRODUCTION REHABILITATION REGISTERS GREAT SUCCESS

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Nov 82 p 11

[Text]

THIS year's tea production of 23,000 tonnes in Mozambique has been the best ever, a report quoted by the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said recently. He added that the bumper tea harvest this year had beaten the best production attained in the colonial period by 6.5 thousand tonnes.

The report said Emocha, which is a state tea company, produced 23 thousand tonnes of processed tea during the 1981/82 season which ended on June 30.

"It is expected that next season's crop will be even bigger with the introduction of new equipment and technology in harvesting and processing, AIM quoted the report as saying.

The installation of the new machinery is part of a two-stage scheme which began in 1980 to rehabilitate the Mozambican tea industry.

The total cost of the rehabilitation programme is 23,65 million dollars, and part of the financing is provided by the African Development Bank (ADB), the report said.

The report said that the first stage of the project involves the installation of new equipment in four of Emocha's 12 processing plants and this work is almost finished. The second stage is to build two new tea processing plants, according to AIM.

Mechanisation in harvesting will not mean a reduction in the labour force in the industry, but will result in better distribution of workers and is part of a move to stabilise the workforce, the report said.

It said that the forests are destined primarily to provide a temporary guaranteed fuel supply for the tea processing plants. Power from Cabora Bassa Hydro-Electric Scheme in Tete Province will be supplied to the tea industry in Zambe-

zia before the end of this decade.

"The processing plants traditionally get their fuel supply from an area about 70 kilometres away, which leaves them dependant on a deficient transport fleet," the AIM said.

The report said the state tea plantations cover an area of 16,000 hectares in Zambezia Province. More than half of this is in Gurue District, with smaller areas in Milange and Ile districts.

Around the Gurue tea region, a project to establish eucalyptus plantations is also being carried out. Eucalyptus trees have already been planted in 17,000 hectares, and the area planted is scheduled to increase at the rate of 1.5 thousand hectares a year, the AIM said.

CSO: 3442/376

POLITICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL OFFENSIVE SEEN LAGGING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Is the Offensive Over?"]

[Text] To get right to the point, there is a tendency to make people forget the Political and Organizational Offensive.

In some sectors, the offensive has not taken root, and inhospitable soil is causing it to be viewed as something that is over.

In other cases, an attempt has been made to recover the profoundly innovative and revolutionary content of the offensive.

In those cases, there has grown up a lack of initiative, disinterest, a bureaucratic view of the plan, routine, and scorn for political work with the masses.

The working style and methods are these: to close oneself up in one's office, avoid living close to concrete reality and the problems of the people, not listen to the rank and file, and assert oneself through authoritarianism and administrative measures.

The bourgeoisie is trying to reduce the offensive to a state inspection by the president of the republic.

Defense mechanisms have been set up against the possibility of that inspection: they consist of changing the surface of things but leaving the essence unaltered.

Carrying on the offensive means always taking the initiative: it means putting the bourgeoisie on the defensive.

This is what the theses for the fourth congress say: "The Political and Organizational Offensive is the permanent methodology specific to our reality, and through it our party takes and keeps at all times the initiative in the class struggle. It ousts the infiltrators and reduces the bourgeoisie as a class to being on the defensive."

Being continuous like the struggle for which it serves as seasoning, it is the product that brings to the surface the impurities throughout the social body which delay and block our advance.

The permanent character of the offensive does not materialize by decree. It is a conquest--the result of the persevering and systematic work of party leadership at every level.

It was already noted at the ministerial meeting held to review the second campaign in the offensive that there was a correlation between the strength of the offensive and the establishment of the party.

"It is found that wherever the party is established, control over all economic and social activities exists and shows superior growth. Wherever it is less strongly established, the state apparatus does not provide correct leadership for economic and social life."

The theses also point out the need to strengthen party structures at all levels. This movement to dynamize the cells has already begun. The release of initiative that accompanies people's discussion of the theses has already led to the solution of specific problems in several cases.

This process of involving the masses in controlling their destinies constitutes in itself the recovery of the offensive and the move toward regaining preeminence and maintaining the initiative.

The actions of a small minority will not be able to extinguish what we are achieving as our own way of fighting. The offensive will never be "from a time that has passed."

The offensive must be more than a sporadic occurrence, more than an event: it must be a generalized style of work from top to bottom. And in the very movement that has been generated to reconquer it by the internal enemies it is combating, we find proof of its validity and urgency.

The solutions to our problems will not be found in offices, textbooks, or the inspiration from models in other countries. Our practice has already proven this: the solution is in ourselves as we advance on our own paths--the paths that the struggle has shown to be the only ones by which socialism becomes a fact day after day.

11798

CSO: 3442/49

SEVERE GASOLINE SHORTAGE AFFECTS MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentary by Willy Waddington]

[Text] We have recently observed--and also experienced--the mad dash in search of properly stocked stations selling fuel: gas oil and regular and super gasoline. The normal thing now is for a station to be out of one or another of those three products, when it is not out of all three at the same time.

In addition to that abnormal normal state of things, there is something even more troublesome. It is only after one stops next to a pump, turns off the engine, and opens the gas tank that the attendant runs up hastily (?) to shake his shoulders and point to a minuscule sign on which the words "Sold Out" have been scrawled.

The system may be convenient for the attendant, but it is harmful to our economy. How many liters of gas oil and/or gasoline are wasted in this way?

But the situation is even more serious because in general, the attendants do not know where fuel can be obtained. And the motorist then starts wandering around the city from pump to pump looking for one where he might find the desired fuel. We know of people who have gone as far as Matola this way.

This indifference of ours toward the problems in our economy and with our supplies needs to be revised. In the case of fuel, the problem is not due to a lack of fuel--it exists in the storage dumps but not at the pumps.

In general, people normally buy their fuel at the same stations, either near their home or their work, so as not to waste fuel in vain, since the rationing tickets do not allow such excursions.

Would it be so difficult to set up a system of information at the various stations that would explain where gas oil and regular or super gasoline are available?

11798

CSO: 3442/49

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN RED CROSS DELEGATION--A delegation from the Red Cross in the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by its chairman, Janos Hantos, arrived in our country's capital yesterday for a 5-day visit. According to the Information Department of the Mozambique Red Cross [CVM], the Hungarian delegation will hold talks with the Red Cross structures in our country and visit a number of sectors where the CVM is active. According to the same source, the delegation's visit to our country is part of the spirit for developing the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two national Red Cross organizations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 3] 11798

WOOD INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--"We have just signed this agreement establishing the Algerian-Mozambican Forest Company [SAMOFOR]. It marks a specific step in our cooperation." So said Minister of Agriculture Sergio Vieira on Saturday just moments after initialing the general agreement formalizing the establishment of SAMOFOR. SAMOFOR is the first joint enterprise in the wood industry for the exploitation, processing, and marketing of wood and wood products. The enterprise is being established as a result of decisions reached by the Mozambican-Algerian Joint Commission. Initialing the documents for the Mozambican side was Minister of Agriculture Sergio Vieira, while Mohammed Rouighi, secretary of state for forests and land development, initialed for the Algerian side. According to a source in the Ministry of Agriculture, field activities for developing this project have already been started. In particular, a forest inventory covering an estimated 3.4 hectares is being carried out in Zambezia Province. That inventory will make it possible to conduct technical-economic feasibility studies in preparation for the second phase, which will involve the execution of industrial projects for the production of plywood, particle board panels, furniture, and other wood products. The same source said that next year will mark the start of a phase for producing logs and sawnwood, about 80 percent of which will be for export. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 82 p 3] 11798

EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Yesterday in this capital, the Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM] and the Lisbon Technical University signed a protocol of cooperation for the 1983-1984 biennium. The document, which was signed following talks between delegations from the two institutions, provides for various activities in the fields of agronomy, economics, social science, and veterinary medicine. Among other things, the newly established 2-year program provides for exchanges of lecturers and of bibliography, the acceptance of Mozambican candidates for postgraduate courses in Lisbon, and the establishment of

joint research projects. Fernando Ganhao, rector of Eduardo Mondlane University, spoke during the signing ceremony concerning the role of the universities in bringing the Portuguese and Mozambican peoples closer together. Arantes e Oliveira, rector of the Lisbon Technical University and head of the visiting delegation, emphasized for his part that it is through the universities that the exchange of technology can take place usefully. On the same occasion, Arantes e Oliveira also announced the setting up of a structure for planning and coordinating the Lisbon Technical University's tasks in its cooperation with the UEM. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 82 p 8] 11798

POLITICAL, NOT TECHNOCRATIC SOLUTIONS--"We must combat the mentality of those officials who place more confidence in technology than in political solutions," said Armando Guebuza, member of the Politburo and first party secretary, as he spoke in Sofala Province at the opening of a seminar on study of the theses that is being held at the Central CFM [Mozambique Railroad] enterprise in Beira. Lt Gen Armando Guebuza sharply criticized the attitude of officials in enterprises who malign the leading role of the party and encourage the persecution of party members. He said: "By rejecting dialogue with the working masses, those individuals are playing into the hands of the enemy; they are the extension of the armed gangs." The minister-resident for Sofala Province also said that study of the theses should point the way to the solution of specific problems so as to overcome the difficulties within a short time. He praised the role of the railway workers in the country's economy and the way "in which they stay firmly at their posts even though they are one of the enemy's targets." He said: "In our history, the railway workers represent the first boosters of the intransigent fight against colonialism." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 82 p 8] 11798

NRM ATTACKS BRIDGE, RAIL LINE--Chimoio--A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance headquarters has informed our station that resistance forces have carried out the following operations: 1. On 12 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas sabotaged a bridge over the (Mussikabo) River in the (Maparanhanga) area, Nhamatanda District, Sofala Province. The bridge was rendered unserviceable. 2. On 13 November 1982 the glorious Mozambique National Resistance forces went into action against FPLM troops in the (Nhamanguena) area, Chimoio District, Manica Province. Three FPLM soldiers were killed, and our forces captured 10 AK-47 rifles and a 60-mm mortar. 3. On 18 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance forces sabotaged the Beira-Machipanda railway line in the Cafumpe area. [Text] [MB020830 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 1 Dec 82]

NRM AMBUSH, ATTACK REPORTED--Chimoio--On 12 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] forces laid an ambush on national road No. 1 in an area known as (Mature) in Manjacaze District, Inhambane Province, resulting in the destruction of two buses and a Mercedes-Benz truck which were traveling on the road between Inhambane and Xai-Xai. This information is contained in a communique issued by the RNM department of defense. The same communique says that on 23 November a unit of the popular forces for the liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] patrolling the Massingir area was repelled by the glorious RNM forces. Two FPLM soldiers were killed, and our forces captured two AK-47 rifles. [Text] [MB031000 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 2 Dec 82]

NEW PROVINCIAL COMMANDER--A new military commander has been appointed for Inhambane Province in south central Mozambique. A communique issued in Maputo today said President Samora Machel has appointed Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai, provincial military commander and deputy secretary of the provincial committee of the FRELIMO party in Inhambane. Major General Hama Thai was formerly chairman of the Maputo City executive council and FRELIMO party secretary for the city. [Excerpt] [MB301347 Maputo International Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82 MB]

PORTUGUESE MILITARY DONATION--The General Staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces has donated 400 high-school level textbooks to the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Mozambique, according to a note of the ministry. The books are in the following fields: mathematics, biology, chemistry and physics. They are to be used in secondary schools of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM). According to the same note, the books were donated in the framework of strengthening relations, cooperation and friendship between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Portuguese Republic. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 82 p 3] 11634

ABRASSO DONATION--The Brazilian Association of Solidarity With the Mozambican People (ABRASSO) delivered to the AMASP yesterday 100,000 meticals to support the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress. The money was delivered to the AMASP secretary general, Abner Sansao Mutemba, by the chairman of the ABRASSO, Alvaro Simo, during a meeting held at the Francisco Manyanga secondary school. The two representatives spoke of the work of their respective organizations for strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity between the people of Mozambique and Brazil. The ABRASSO chairman, who has been visiting Mozambique, left Maputo for Brazil last night. The meeting between Abner Sansao Mutemba and Alvaro Simo was also attended by Brazilian volunteers serving in our country and by residents of Maputo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 82 p 3] 11634

IMPROVED ZAMBEZIA MARKETING CAMPAIGN--Agricultural products marketed this year in Zambezia Province surpassed by 18 percent the indices of last year in spite of difficulties due to lack of transportation, according to the director of the AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] in that province, Rodolfo Valensuela. The work of marketing and flow of agricultural products is now done in some districts of Zambezia. These products are: corn, "mapira," sesame, sunflower seeds, rice, beans and copra. Some 10,030,399 tons of these products have already been marketed. Rodolfo Valensuela told our reporter that large quantities of marketed products are at fixed posts and cannot be moved due to the conditions of means of communication. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 82 p 3] 11634

EASTERN BLOC BOOK FAIR--An exhibition of books from socialist countries will be inaugurated tomorrow at the Mozambican National Library. The event, to be opened at 1700 hours, will continue until 5 November, according library director Joaquim Chigogoro Massassa. The Soviet Union, GDR, Czechoslovakia,

Hungary, Cuba, Vietnam, Bulgaria and Poland are participating. This fair is one form of diversification of the activities of the National Library. The socialist countries' books fair week will conclude with the showing of a full-length film about the history of the book to be lent by the National Cinema Institute. Chigogoro Massassa also revealed that the books to be shown during the week will be given to the National Library later. The books are in Portuguese, Spanish and English, and also in the languages of the countries of origin. Mostly on political topics, the books deal also with technology and literature in general. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 82 p 3] 11634

MIXED COMMISSION WITH CUBA--Santiago Hernandez, the director of the Department for Sub Saharan Africa of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, arrived in Maputo yesterday. Hernandez will take part, beginning today, in the preparatory work of the fourth session of the Mixed Mozambique-Cuba Commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which will be held this year. Upon their arrival in Maputo, Hernandez and his delegation were welcomed by the national director of planning of Mozambique and co-vice president of the mixed commission, Marcelo de Andrade. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 82 p 10] 11635

PORTUGUESE-ITALIAN GLASS CONSORTIUM--Four Portuguese and one Italian firms signed a contract in Lisbon yesterday establishing a consortium to set up a glass industry in Mozambique, announced the Portuguese news agency ANOP. The contract was signed by representatives of the five firms and by a Mozambican delegation which is now in Portugal and yesterday began a visit to the north of Portugal where they will contact the glass industry sector. The signatory firms selected by the Portuguese authorities are: Tecnitim, Soares da Costa, Mompur and the Italian firm is Nuova Bottero. The protocol of intentions for the adjudication of a project for the recovery of the Mozambican glass industry will be signed after negotiations between the Mozambican delegation and the newly established consortium. The Mozambican delegation to Portugal went there at the invitation of the Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute (ICEP). The delegation is made up of the director of economy of the Mozambican Ministry of Industry, Luis Videira; the national director of energy, Francisco Caravela; and the director of the Bank of Mozambique, Luis Campos. Renee Cordeiro, vice president of ICEP, said yesterday that "this visit is of great importance because it is the consequence of good relations between our two countries." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 82 p 8] 11635

UZBEK CULTURAL DELEGATION--Uzbek SSR Minister of Culture, Zakhra Rakhimbayeva, returned home yesterday after an 8-day visit to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. In statements to our reporters Zakhra Rakhimbayeva said that this visit was quite important because it permitted better understanding of the cultural values of the Mozambican people. "Mozambique has a rich cultural heritage, as we could see," said the Uzbek minister of culture. The delegation also visited Beira together with a cultural group

from Uzbekistan which is now visiting our country. In the capital of the country the Soviet delegation had talks with authorities of the State Secretariat of Culture. "In our analysis of our work, we concluded that cooperation in this field is developing satisfactorily," said Zakhra Rakhimbabayeva. At the Maputo international airport the delegation was seen off by State Secretary of Culture, Luis Bernardo Honwana. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Oct 82 p 8] 11635

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--The secretary of the Central Committee for FRELIMO Party economic policy, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, yesterday received a trade union delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria which has been visiting our country since 16 October. The three-person delegation is led by Liliana Dimitrova, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. At the meeting, which took place at Central Committee headquarters in Maputo, Marcelino dos Santos spoke of his satisfaction that the contact between Bulgarian trade unions and the Production Council contributed to reinforce solidarity in the struggle against imperialism. In his speech, the secretary for economic policy told the Bulgarian delegation about the main aspects of the development program of our country, pointing out the important role of small projects incorporated in the more general program of the prospective plan. This visit to our country was made in response to the invitation made by the national commission of implementation of Production Councils, within the framework of agreements signed between the two union organizations. The Bulgarian delegation is returning home today. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 82 p 3] 11635

FDJ TRAINING COOPERATION--Over 200 OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] activists and members will take part in courses training cadres of this democratic mass organization, which will begin soon under the orientation of the FDJ [Free German Youth]. A group of young people from the German Democratic Republic are in Mozambique in line with the cooperation agreements with the OJM, and will conduct training courses in Cabo Delgado, Manica, Zambezia and Gaza provinces. According to information given by the National Secretariat Department of Cadres and Training, this type of action has been carried out regularly in order to train Mozambican youths, so that they can duly contribute to the work of building socialism. In addition to lectures on the role of youth in building socialism, FDJ members will teach classes on Marxism-Leninism and volunteer brigades. According to an OJM source this organization is cooperating with the FDJ in various fields, training being the most important of all areas. With the cooperation of German specialist youths, the OJM is now building the mining city of Matundo. Also in Tete, the technical school of this ODM [expansion unknown] is training basic cadres for the locksmithing and carpentry sectors. Also within the framework of this cooperation, there is annual exchange of delegations of both organizations in order to promote mutual acquaintance and develop solidarity among young people. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 82 p 3] 11635

PORTUGUESE HOUSING COOPERATION--The building of 500 housing units in Mozambique by Portuguese technicians was the center of motivation in Mozambican development, said the Mozambican minister of public works and housing in Lisbon yesterday when he was beginning working meetings with his Portuguese counterpart, it was reported by ANOP [Portuguese News Agency]. Julio Carrilho, who has been in Portugal since Tuesday heading a delegation of his ministry, said that one of the points of the talks he will hold with Portuguese Minister Viana Baptista will include the program for the construction of such housing units, a program which, according to him, is worth more as an incentive to the construction sector in Mozambique than because of its social aspect. The Mozambican minister will also discuss with the Portuguese minister of public works matters concerning cooperation with the National Civil Engineering Laboratory and the granting of scholarships to Mozambican technicians to study in Portugal. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 82 p 8] 11634

CSO: 3442/31

SOS-SAHEL MEETING DISCUSSES FOOD, OTHER AID

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 15 Oct 82 pp 1,2

[Excerpt] The members of the National Executive Bureau of the Niger branch of the International SOS-Sahel held a meeting yesterday morning in the conference hall of the Grand Chancery of National Orders under the chairmanship of Gen Henry Dupuis Yacouba accompanied by Mrs Fatoumata, the deputy chairman, and Dr Mariko, the secretary general.

The bureau informed the participants about several aid shipments granted to the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel and about a visit to Niger by the general delegate of International SOS-Sahel.

The first communication to the participants dealt with an urgent aid of 320 tons of grain offered to the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel by the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development. Twenty tons of grain have already been taken and distributed among the population of Ayorou, Namaro and Bangou-Kouare recently stricken by floods and other natural disasters. It should also be noted that out of the other 300 tons, 167 tons will go to the department of Agadez where a great need for supplies is reported. As for the remaining 133 tons, the Ministry of Rural Development and the National Executive Bureau of the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel will soon discuss their allocation.

Still on the subject of food aid, the European Economic Community (EEC) has placed at the disposal of the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel 220 tons of powdered milk on account of its 1983 allowance. In addition to this, the EEC has paid 508,341 CFA francs to the Niger branch of International SOS-Sahel as compensation for the bags of milk damaged or lost during shipment of the 181 tons distributed this year. This compensatory sum is in fact intended to purchase food supplies to be distributed among needy people.

Therefore the National Executive Bureau of SOS-Sahel has decided to purchase millet which will be handed over to the AFN [expansion unknown]. This organization working with the staff of Social Action and with the Association of Midwives will draw a list of poor families in the parish of Niamey and the food purchased will be distributed among them.

Under the chapter of funds for several socio-economic projects, the participants were informed that SOS-Sahel had secured funding to complete three water development projects for agriculture in the district of Tera (development projects of Tera, Mehanna and Mare Tara).

With regard to the financing of water projects in villages, the Liptako 1 and 2 projects can count on funds to purchase 100 pumps of the Vernier type.

On the subject of financing two solar-powered pumps for Dargol and Bandio, it must be noted that the journalist Paul Dreyfus and a reader of LE DAUPHINE LIBERE will be visiting Niger from 19 to 23 October this year to lay the foundation stone of two solar-powered pumps scheduled to be built in Dargol and Bandio. (District of Tera).

8796

CSO: 3419/89

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURE PREDICTED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] FARMERS in the country expect agricultural output to be higher this year. This was the finding of a country-wide survey conducted by the Central Bank during the first half of the year.

The reasons given for the optimism, the Central Bank says in its half year report for 1982, were improvement in the quantity and timeliness of inputs distributed by government to farmers, and adequate rainfall in most parts of the country, especially during the planting season.

For the first half of the year however, the Central Bank reports that the rate of increase in agricultural production was lower than for the comparable period of 1981.

The Index of Agricultural Production prepared by the Bank increased by 2.3 per cent during the period (as against 2.5 per cent in the first half of 1981), to 95.3 (1975-100).

Crop production, according to the index, rose by only 1.4 per cent, compared with 1.9 per cent for first half of 1981. Of the other areas of agriculture, only livestock production showed a higher increase than in 1981. Staple crops production increased by only 0.8 per cent.

On cash crops, the situation looks definitely serious. Although the Central Bank's index showed that the "Other Crops" component increased by 3.4 per cent during the first half of 1982, actual Commodity Board purchase of the scheduled crops (cocoa, cotton, palm kernel rubber) totalled only 131,069 tonnes, a decline of 158,697 tonnes or 54.5 per cent from the first half 1981's also depressed figure.

Significant improvement in the crop production figures may not be quick in coming. Although substantial investments are going into the River Basin Development Authorities and the Agricultural Development Projects, these have inevitably long gestation periods. And although lending under the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme increased during the first half of 1982, the bulk of the loans (79.9 per cent) as in previous periods went to livestock production.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY TO END AUSTERITY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Nov 82 pp 20-21

[Article by Charles Fulton Adekoya]

[Text]

IT is quite clear that Nigeria now has severe foreign exchange problems. We simply do not have enough foreign exchange for our needs, and this diminished supply of foreign exchange is sure to lower the standard of living of most Nigerians and force the rest to attempt to bypass lawful regulations.

The question is: Is it possible to stop this loss in our standard of living? Can we now protect ourselves from drifting helplessly along, suffering even when we do not have to?

The answer is an emphatic YES, YES WE CAN!

Foreign currency is essential to pay for imports because foreign exporters who ship goods to Nigeria are not willing to accept naira in payment for their goods.

Therefore, to make do with a smaller amount of foreign currency (generated by the sale overseas of Nigeria's crude oil and other exports) the government has introduced several measures now known as 'Austerity Measures'.

The net effect of the availability of a smaller amount of foreign ex-

change is that the amount of goods imported into Nigeria is diminished. Because of reduced supply, the amount of goods available is not enough to supply the needs of those who are willing and able to pay even higher prices. And doing without means a loss in our standard of living.

To cope with the reduction in available foreign currency, the rate at which what is available is spent must be reduced. This is the first thrust of the 'Austerity Measures'. BUT ANOTHER METHOD, EQUALLY IMPORTANT AND EFFECTIVE, IS TO PROLONG THE USEFUL LIFE OF IMPORTED GOODS AND THEREBY FILL THE NEED FOR THEM WITH A SMALLER SUPPLY.

Take this example:

If an imported car now lasts 4 years, 5 car owners need 5 cars providing them with 5 cars x 4 years = 20 car years.

Therefore 20 car years now supply the needs of 5 car owners.

If the same imported car can be made to last 7 years instead of only 4, 5 cars will now provide 5 cars x 7 years = 35 car

years, enough to supply the needs of 35 up on 4 car years = 8.75 car owners, an increase of 3.75 up on 5 x 100 per cent = 75 per cent.

Read that again — and understand it well. The next step follows from that.

Now, if that imported car costs Nigeria ₦10,000.00, the needs of 5 car owners will cost, in foreign currency, 5 x ₦10,000.00 = ₦50,000.00. And the needs of 8.75 car owners will therefore cost 8.75 x ₦10,000.00 = ₦87,500.00.

But with the improved longevity to 7 years, the needs of those 8.75 car owners will be met by only 5 cars costing only ₦50,000.00, leading to savings, for Nigeria, in foreign currency, of 87,500 — 50,000 = ₦37,500.00.

If such savings are built into our system as is the case of several (richer) foreign countries, we shall be able to maintain or raise our standard of living with even less foreign currency.

The adoption of such a preservation system — as national policy — should be a must for a nation that has adopted the well-known and quite difficult and painful 'Austerity Measures'. And such a national policy should be pursued even after the present foreign currency problems are eased as preservation is quite painless.

Does it not make sense for us, being a relatively poor country, to try to obtain as much use from imported goods as its manufacturers who are definitely richer than we are? Can we become rich by wasting the little we have? If we want to become a rich nation, does it not make sense that we learn accumulation and use of wealth from nations that are already rich?

The preservation policy should be required immediately of all Governments of the Federation, all companies in which the Governments of Nigeria (Federal and State) have shares, and all publicly-held companies. Why not? It can only make Nigeria richer.

Such a policy would save, in this writer's estimate, up to 2 billion naira annually, easing the foreign currency crunch as we now know it. It is like receiving a grant of 2 billion naira that will never be repaid, each and every year. So what are we waiting for?

Can we afford to wait even one day longer before making preservation our national policy? When nations who are richer than we are already doing it?

To take the car example further, all motor vehicles in Nigeria are imported. Even the domestically assembled ones like Peugeots, Volkswagens, Mercedes Benz trucks, Fiat trucks, etc. are substantially imported, the Nigerian contribution being relatively small. Therefore such a longevity programme should apply to all motor vehicles, whether imported in-toto or in part. Whether cars, buses, lorries, military vehicles, construction equipment, or whatever.

Now there exists in Nigeria a proven system for the prolongation of the useful life of motor vehicles. This system preserves both the body panels and the supporting frame, the battery and the engine of motor vehicles, in other words, the body and heart of motor vehicles, the parts that would otherwise lead to early death in our tropical environment.

The system is known

as Carlife-6 and it is provided by a company called Rusting Killer Company Limited of 32, Western Avenue, between Ojuelegba and Moshalashi bus stops in Surulere, Lagos; P. O. Box 51254, Falomo, Ikoyi, Lagos. The installations are being done in several workshops in Lagos with other workshops scheduled to open in other cities soon.

These installations are understood to be backed by a written guarantee of up to 7 years for some items. The company claims a prolongation of vehicle life, in good condition, of 3 to 5 years beyond what its owner would normally obtain. Contact them for more information.

Many established companies, e.g. oil companies, and banks who, no doubt, have the interest of this country at heart, use their new vehicles for 3 years and then sell them cheap.

The point to note, however, is that such vehicles continue to be used in Nigeria. And if they have been preserved so that they can last 4 more years, say, instead of one, such vehicles can be sold at considerably higher prices (since they are worth more).

And such preservation is in the national interest even though it also increases profits for that established company that had the foresight and the wisdom to adopt a preservation policy. A

preservation policy therefore spreads benefits all around, profiting all whom it touches. Is there a better (yet self-benefitting) way to show our love for Nigeria, a country which we all, no doubt, love?

We have seen the example of preservation for motor vehicles. The same preservation policy can and should be adopted for buildings, roads,

bridges, books, bicycles, electrical appliances, etc., even toys. Why not? They all cost Nigeria foreign currency.

Furthermore, the work of preservation of goods will provide much needed work for companies in the preservation business and also provide useful and needed employment for thousands of workers, generating even more wealth for this country.

Gulf Oil Company, National Oil and Chemical Marketing Company, Nigerian Ports Authority, the Army, National Electric Power Authority, among others, have already adopted and implemented this preservation policy in the area of motor vehicles. What are the rest waiting for? They do not love Nigeria less. Or do they?

This writer recommends that the Federal Government and all State Governments (who, no doubt, all love Nigeria) adopt a preservation policy immediately and then declare a voluntary period for the adoption and implementation of a preservation policy on a voluntary basis for everybody else. This initial voluntary period will be followed by a period of mandatory adoption and implementation.

It may be necessary, at that time, to require all importers and all those who transfer foreign currency out of Nigeria to show that they are contributing their quota by preserving what they already have. Is this not fair? No one will lose by it; all will benefit from it.

Who, in a position of

authority, can, in all conscience, delay the adoption and implementation of such a preservation policy? And if there is any such person, why?

Now, let's get really serious and come to individual decision makers. If you, a decision maker for yourself, family and company, say no to this preservation policy, then you have said yes to the opposite. Because it is a policy on which it is impossible to be unconcerned, to be neutral. To be either is to reject preservation outright.

Here is the opposite to which you say yes (by saying no to preservation): "Nigeria shall remain poor because I will waste the little she has. I will make Nigeria pass on to future generations a legacy of poverty and suffering because I don't have enough brains to see the wisdom of reducing waste. I am doing my best to keep Nigeria poor. And I am determined to succeed."

By adopting this preservation policy now, you are saying, loud and clear, "Nigeria shall be rich and great and will continue to raise the standard of living of her people through the wise employment of her resources including the obtaining of full service from what she buys!

And if we, as a nation, say and mean that, who can stop us?

Readers' views are invited. Write to National Preservation Policy, Features Editor.....

IMPORTANCE OF OPEC EMPHASIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES Opinion": "The OPEC Must Live"]

[Text] **T**HE Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has been subjected to severe test since last year, when the world-wide oil glut started. Despite this, all the 13-member states have always shown the determination to overcome this period by making some sacrifices.

Unfortunately, the seeming endlessness of the glut is now wearing out the enduring capacity of some member-states. The situation is now so bad that some of its members have started breaching the agreed price levels and output quotas. The main reason is that these countries badly need money to fund their development projects.

Indonesia, for instance, has unilaterally cut her price because the OPEC conditions have subjected her economy to very serious strains. In the 1982-83 fiscal year, she lost 2,900 million dollars by respecting the OPEC quota and prices. This has made her foreign reserves fall by a third from 6,300 to 4,300 million dollars.

This was the major reason why she on her own decided a reduction of between 47 cents and one dollar and 37 cents per barrel, as from November 11 depending on the oil quality. Other countries alleged to have violated OPEC's directives earlier are Libya, Venezuela and Iran. One common characteristic of these countries is that oil is their main source of revenue.

However, the point must be made that emasculating the cartel will in the long run work against the overall economic interest of all members.

It is rather unfortunate that the powerful buyers, that have always worked both openly and surreptitiously against the organisation are now succeeding. Their strategy is first to use their propaganda machinery to magnify the problem by giving the impression that their oil stockpiles will still last for several months. Second, they use their surrogates within the organisation to weaken the unanimity of members.

OPEC nations should know that winter has already started setting in in Europe and the US and that the demand for oil will definitely go up soon.

If they keep strictly to their current quotas, they may be able to call the bluff of the Western consumers eventually.

All the talk about alternative sources of energy would not reduce the significance of oil, at least, for now. Members should therefore attend the next meeting which will probably take place in the Austrian capital to work out a consensus on how to deal with the current problems. Unilateral actions will make nonsense of the OPEC. And this must not be allowed to happen.

Again, there is the problem of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates urging Nigeria to increase the differential premiums for her high quality oil from between 1.5 to three dollars per barrel, so that they can sell their low-quality oil at the OPEC prices.

At times like this when some countries are reducing prices to secure markets for their oil, it would be unfair to ask any country to increase prices for whatever reason.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK EXHIBIT--THIRTEEN Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations are taking part in the Lagos Specialised International Trade Fair. The companies will be exhibiting technical and technological items in areas ranging from power engineering and metallurgy, chemical and food industries equipment, building materials production equipment, machine tools and forming machines to laboratory glasswares. They exhibit in Hall 4. Recent deliveries by Czechoslovak firms to Nigeria, include technical centres at Aba and Umuahia for the manufacture of simple machine tools and for the manufacture of small tractors and equipment for car service shops respectively. They have also delivered, a billet mill for Ajaokuta, a machine tool plant to Anambra State, a farming machines for factory at Etiti, Imo State, and tools and spares shop for cars at Umuahia. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Nov 82 p 3]

CANDIDATE STABBED--WHILE Governor Ambrose Alli of Bendel State was rejoicing over his renomination as the UPN flag bearer for the 1983 elections, another aspirant was battling for survival at the hospital. Dr. Isaac Okonjo was rushed to a private hospital in Benin, following stab wounds he allegedly received on his back following disagreement over who should be accredited to vote in the nomination of candidates. Informed sources said that as the accreditation exercise was going on at Issele-Uku in Aniocha West Constituency of the state, Dr. Okonjo went to the venue and discovered that all his supporters were locked out of the exercise. Dr. Okonjo was reported to have resisted this because according to him as the leader of Bendel East Senatorial District, he was entitled to know what was transpiring within the party in the area. Sources said that at this stage, the pro-Alli supporters allegedly tried to push Dr. Okonjo out and a free-for-all fight ensued. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Nov 82 p 40]

CSO: 3400/373

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LAND CLAIMS--Ciskei President Lennox Sebe has hit out at South African attitudes on the settlement of Ciskeian territorial claims. Speaking at Ciskei's independence celebrations, Sebe has accused the South African Government of ineptitude, and says Ciskei will never settle for less than the full restoration of the land of its forefathers. A Johannesburg afternoon paper earlier reported that Sebe was expected to announce a large-scale plan to end the chronic unemployment in the Ciskei. According to the report, the plan consists of employing large numbers of people in community projects, and paying them subsistence wages. The report says the plan would be partly financed by South Africa. [Text] [MB041348 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/390

JASPA MISSION'S REPORT SUGGESTS MEASURES TO OVERCOME ECONOMIC CRISIS

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Text]

ALTHOUGH it is one of the poorest countries on the globe, Tanzania has scored remarkable achievements in satisfying its people's basic needs for education, health and water supplies.

All this has been accomplished since independence in 1961 without sacrificing economic growth.

Yet today Tanzania's progress and its basic needs strategy stand in jeopardy, threatened by an economic and financial crisis.

For advice on how to overcome the problems, the Tanzanian government turned to the ILO and its Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA). A JASPA mission jointly headed by Professor Paul P. Streeten of the University of Boston and Shyam B. L. Nigam, Chief of JASPA, visited Tanzania and the mission's report suggests immediate and long-term measures to get the country out of the present crisis and back on the road to progress.

In recent years, Tanzania has been devoting almost half of its regular budget to meeting basic needs. As a result, life expectancy has gone up from 37 years in 1964 to 51 years in 1980.

At the same time, economic growth until 1978 was respectable by any international stan-

dards, "particularly since it has been accompanied by massive investment in human beings which is a pre-condition for future growth", the report notes.

It adds: "The basic needs achievements have also been brought about without a violent revolution and without sole reliance on market forces by the skilful operation of a few levers of government policy."

"This demonstrates that some of the worst features of poverty can be eradicated at quite a low income level, within a short period of time, by appropriate selective government policies, in a peaceful manner, and in conditions of political stability."

But over the past five years the Tanzanian economy has suffered a series of damaging blows, including rising oil prices. Agricultural production for exports has declined. The balance of payments deficit has widened. Industrial production has gone down.

The country faces a severe shortage of consumer goods. Budget deficits put a financial strain on the government and the economy is threatened by growing inflationary pressures.

In the countryside, where 85 percent of the nation's 19.3 million inhabitants work and live, regional services have been immobilised to varying degrees because of lack of petrol or lack of spare parts for vehicles.

"Most important of all, the lack of foreign exchange and the accompanying shortages of consumer goods have reduced the farmers' incentive for producing for the cash market," the report says.

Between 1977 and 1980 import costs increased by 46 percent while export prices remained more or less stable.

For individual exports some declines were dramatic: the two main export crops, coffee and cotton, earned 33,9 and 26,3 percent less respectively in 1980 than in 1977. Sisal earnings went up by 12,3 percent but cashew-nut exports were worth 22 percent less.

The mission outlined a policy package to maintain Tanzania's achievements in the social and economic sphere through expansion of agricultural production and exports while the "necessary painful adjustments" to the crisis are made.

But the mission stressed two major conditions for success: "The international community must be ready to help.

"And the appropriate domestic policies must be adopted to raise agricultural production and exports and curtail or postpone some expenditure on less essential projects while using existing capa-

cities more fully."

Development expenditure should be reduced in favour of recurrent and maintenance expenditure. Industrial capacity grew faster than the ability to maintain it. In the short run, the industrial sector should concentrate largely on production of the most basic consumer goods needed for survival and which serve as incentives to agriculture.

This would help close the urban-rural gap in Tanzania, the mission stressed.

The immediate priority in agricultural development has to be the easing of the foreign exchange constraint by expansion of export crops. The vicious circle of lack of foreign exchange — no incentive to produce cash crops, lack of foreign exchange — must be broken.

"It is necessary to rationalise import requirements by shutting down completely non-priority industries and by drastically curtailing development expenditure," the mission said.

The package could thus mean "much less reliance on changes in the exchange rate and on monetary control and more reliance on direct measures that break bottlenecks".

UGANDA

BRIEFS

SURRENDER OF LUWERO BANDITS--It is reported from Luwero that the district commander's office has stopped any other business but to receive surrendering bandits. In a statement issued today, the district commander, Mr (Karema), said every day, Saturday and Sunday inclusive, more than 100 bandits are surrendering to him. He said he is telling them to join the innocent citizens of Luwero and start working in their shambas and forget all about banditry activities. Mr (Karema) also congratulated them for having opened their eyes and seen that pangas and spears cannot take over the elected government of the UPC [Uganda People's Congress]. [Text] [EA022058 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Dec 82]

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ZAIRE

BRIEFS

ISRAELI PRIVATE INVESTMENT INTEREST--Kinshasa, 1 Dec (AZAP)--The Israeli private economic sector, which was widely represented in the Kinshasa talks between Israel and Zaire, is interested in investing in agroindustries, building construction, road construction and agricultural extension activities in Zaire. This is what was said by Mr Avior, chief engineer at the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade, who led the economic section of his country's delegation to the Kinshasa talks. The discussion that the Israeli businessmen held with their Zairian counterparts offer prospects for mutually advantageous cooperation, he said, before adding that this desire to cooperate was faced with the problem of financing in which World Bank assistance is important. Mr Avior indicated that all the firms which were represented at the Kinshasa talks are very active in Africa, especially in Ivory Coast and Nigeria. In associating representatives of the private economic sector in these discussions, he observed, the Ministry of Industry and Trade wished to make this sector interested in investing in Zaire in cooperation with the corresponding Zairian entities. [Text] [AB021455 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1407 GMT 2 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/247

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MALAWI RICE BAN--The minister of trade and commerce has announced that the importation of rice from Malawi has been stopped with immediate effect. A statement made by the ministry says no allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of rice will be made. A government notice giving facts of the decision has been gazetted. [Text] [MB031824 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 82]

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